

***Hibbertia porongurupensis*, a new name for a
species of Dilleniaceae endemic to the Porongurup Range**

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Abstract

Wheeler, J.R. *Hibbertia porongurupensis*, a new name for a species of Dilleniaceae endemic to the Porongurup Range. *Nuytsia* 13(2): 395–398 (2000). *Hibbertia porongurupensis* J.R. Wheeler & R.D. Hoogland, a new species previously known incorrectly as *H. bracteosa* Turcz., is described and illustrated. It is restricted to the Porongurup Range of Western Australia but appears to be adequately conserved in a national park.

Introduction

For many years a species of *Hibbertia* Andr. (Dilleniaceae) endemic to the Porongurup Range, Western Australia was known as *Hibbertia bracteosa* Turcz. *Hibbertia bracteosa* was described by Turczaninow in 1852 based on a collection by James Drummond. This collection, however, is in fact a specimen of *Hibbertia amplexicaulis* Steud. and not the species to which the name *H. bracteosa* had been applied. In 1983 Ru Hoogland (pers. comm. to J.W. Green) proposed to provide the Porongurup species with a new name, *Hibbertia porongurup* ms. based on his own collection R.D. Hoogland 12186. However I have not seen any manuscript and the name was never published.

Description

Hibbertia porongurupensis J.R. Wheeler & R.D. Hoogland, *sp. nov.*

Species insignis foliis latis amplexicaulis, floribus grandibus staminibus numerosis carpella quinque glabra cingentibus, a speciebus nobis notis bene distincta.

Typus: at the base of Devils Slide, Porongurup Range, 31°41'W, 117°51'E, Western Australia, 23 October 1971, R.D. Hoogland 12186 (*holo.*: PERTH 1058185; *iso.*: CANB, K, L, all *n.v.*).

Shrub to 1.5 m high, glabrous, the stems compressed and 2-angled to somewhat narrowly winged. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, broadly elliptic to circular, 15–55 mm long, 12–55 mm wide, the base strongly

amplexicaul, the margin very shallowly and distantly toothed with very tiny teeth, the apex obtuse. *Flowers* axillary; peduncle slender, 15–30 mm long, in fruit somewhat pendulous and lengthening up to 40 mm; bract immediately below flower narrowly oblong-elliptic to oblong-elliptic, 7–10 mm long, apex acute, slightly amplexicaul at the base. *Sepals* 5, connate basally, 10–15 mm long, glabrous; outermost sepals ovate and acute; innermost sepals oblong, narrower, obtuse but minutely apiculate. *Petals* 5, yellow, broadly obovate, 10–20 mm long, emarginate. *Stamens* numerous, tightly packed in a ring around the carpels, a few of the outermost stamens sometimes reduced to staminodes; filaments slender; anthers narrowly oblong-elliptic, 1–1.5 mm long, opening by longitudinal slits. *Carpels* 5, glabrous, with styles protruding out through the ring of stamens; ovules 3–5. *Fruitlets* ovoid-obloid, up to 9 mm long; seeds orange-brown, shiny, almost globular, c. 3 x 2 mm, with a small creamy translucent aril. (Figure 1)

Selected specimens examined. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Porongurup National Park, Devils Slide area, 12 Sep. 1965, A.C. Beauglehole ACB 12794 (PERTH); Devils Slide, Porongurup Range, 20 Oct. 1984, E.J. Croxford 4031 (ALB, PERTH); “Swan River”, J. Drummond 5: 286 (PERTH, MEL); at base of Devils Slide, Porongurup Range, 23 Oct. 1971, R.D. Hoogland 12187 (PERTH); Devils Slide, Porongurup Range, 11 Nov. 1982, G.J. Keighery 5625 (PERTH); Bates Peak, W end of Porongurup Range, 35 km NNE of Albany, 15 Dec. 1987, G.J. Keighery 8415 (PERTH); Gibraltar Rock, Porongurup Range, 30 km NE Albany, 15 Dec. 1986, G.J. Keighery 8420 (PERTH); Devils Slide, Porongurups, Oct. 1963, W. Rogerson 36 (PERTH); Nancy Peak, Porongurup Range National Park, 29 Sep. 1966, P.G. Wilson 4244 (PERTH); Porongurup Range, eastern side of Elephant Rock, 23 Sep. 1999, J.R. Wheeler 3969 (ALB, PERTH).

Distribution. Western Australia, South West Botanical Province, in the Menzies Subdistrict of the Darling District. Restricted to higher slopes of the Porongurup Range.

Habitat. Occurs in shrubland on loamy soils in association with granite or on moss swards in rock crevices on granite slopes.

Conservation status. CALM Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora: Priority Four. Restricted but well conserved in a National Park, with the Priority Four coding indicating that the species, although rare, is not currently threatened.

Etymology. Named after the Porongurup Range, to which this species appears to be restricted.

Affinities. Probably most closely related to *Hibbertia amplexicaulis* and *H. cunninghamii* but differing in its leaf shape.

Notes. *Hibbertia porongurupensis* has previously been known by the misapplied name *Hibbertia bracteosa* and later by the manuscript name *Hibbertia porongurup* ms. R.D. Hoogland or the informal name *Hibbertia porongurups* (R.D. Hoogland 12186).

When Turczaninov (1852) published his description of *Hibbertia bracteosa*, he based it on a collection of James Drummond (*Drummond* 5: 287) which is clearly a specimen of *Hibbertia amplexicaulis*. The name *Hibbertia bracteosa* is therefore a synonym of the latter species. In the original description there is mention of another species of *Hibbertia* (*Drummond* 5: 286) which Turczaninov believed to be undescribed, but, as the specimen was sterile, it remained without a name. *Drummond* 286 is in fact a collection of the Porongurup species. The description of *H. bracteosa* given

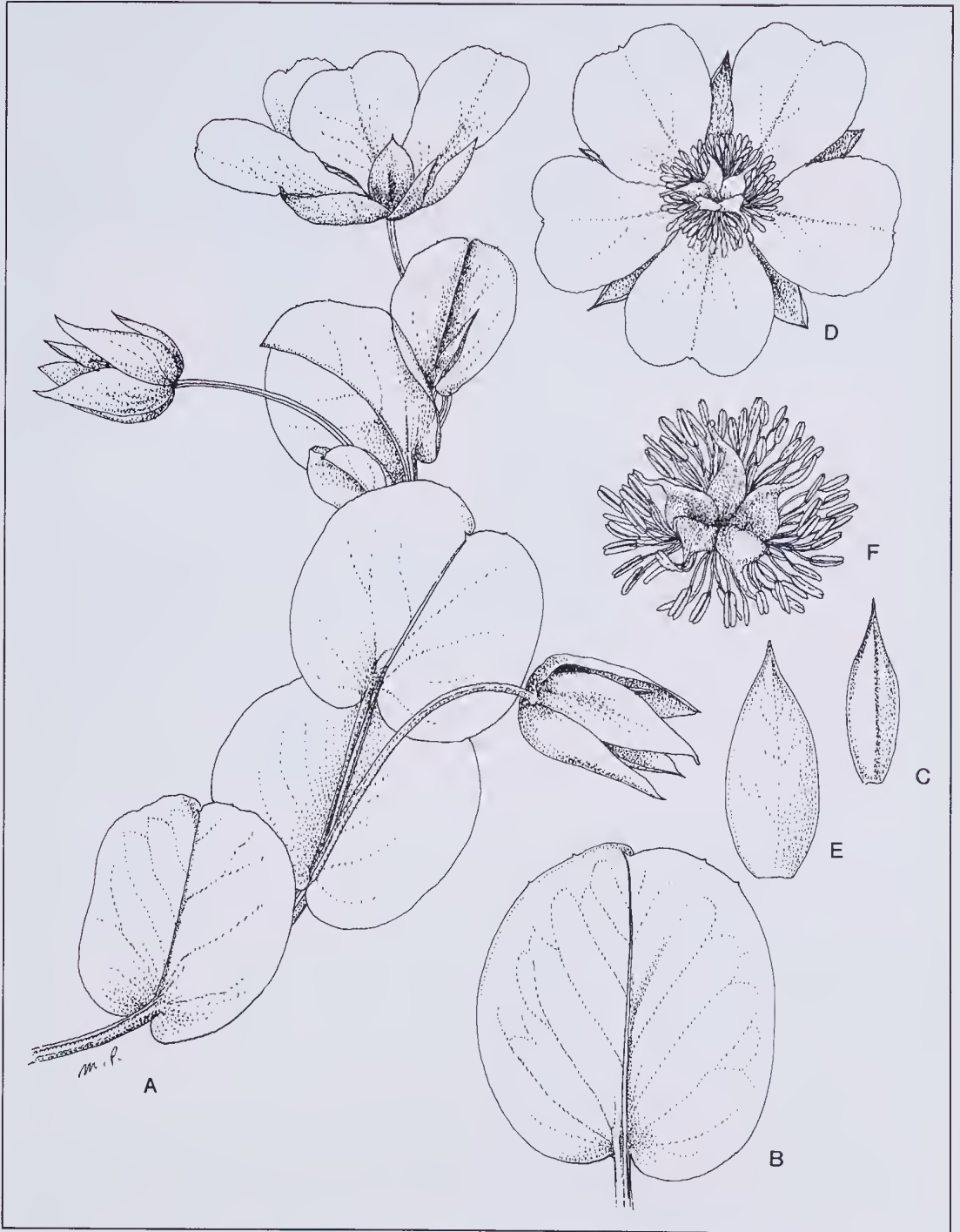


Figure 1. *Hibbertia porongurupensis*. A – flowering branch (x0.75); B – leaf (x0.75); C – bract (x1.5); D – flower (x1.5); E – sepal (x1.5); F – stamens and carpels (x3). Drawn from A.C. Beauglehole 12794.

by Bentham (Bentham 1863: 38) is of the Porongurup species, based on the sterile *Drummond* 286 specimen with additional material from Maxwell. Bentham apparently did not see the type of *H. bracteosa*, *Drummond* 287.

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